

Converting Colors

RGB(130, 157, 146)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(130, 157, 146) contains.

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Color

RGB(130, 157, 146)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	829D92
RGB	130, 157, 146
RGB Percent	51%, 62%, 57%
CMY	0.4902, 0.3843, 0.4275
CMYK	0.17, 0.00, 0.07, 0.38
HSL	156°, 12%, 56%
HSV	156°, 17%, 62%
XYZ	26.4512, 30.9351, 31.7711
YIQ	147.6730, -12.5610, -9.1450

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

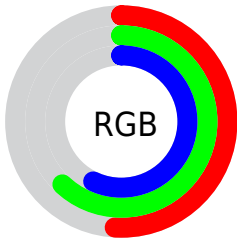
Format	Color
RYB	130, 147, 157
Decimal	8560018
CIELab	62.45, -11.72, 2.61
CIElCh	62, 12.004, 167.445
Yxy	30.9351, 0.2967, 0.3470
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286750098 (0xFF829D92)
YUV	147.6730, -0.8248, -15.4992
Hunter-Lab	55.6193, -12.4436, 5.0657

Details

The RGB color **130, 157, 146** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **157, 130, 141**, and the grayscale version is **148, 148, 148**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **183, 212, 200**, and **80, 106, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **114, 157, 140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **146, 157, 152**.

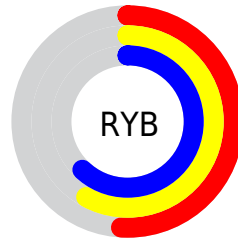
Distribution



Red (51%)

Green (62%)

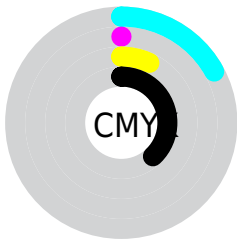
Blue (57%)



Red (51%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (62%)

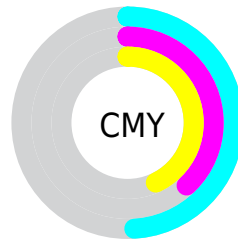


Cyan (17%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (7%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (49%)


Magenta (38%)

Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 130, 157, 146 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the RGB color 130, 157, 146 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 130, 157, 146


255, 255, 255


 183, 212, 200

 211, 240, 228

 239, 255, 255


 130, 157, 146

 105, 131, 120

 80, 106, 96

 57, 81, 72


 35, 58, 49


 13, 37, 29


 0, 16, 2

 0, 0, 0

 130, 157, 146

 114, 157, 140

 130, 157, 146

 146, 157, 152

■ 99, 157, 133

■ 161, 157, 159

■ 83, 157, 127

■ 177, 157, 165

■ 67, 157, 120

■ 193, 157, 172

■ 51, 157, 114

■ 209, 157, 178

■ 36, 157, 108

■ 224, 157, 184

■ 20, 157, 101

■ 240, 157, 191

■ 4, 157, 95

■ 255, 157, 197

■ 0, 157, 93

■ 255, 157, 204

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



141, 155, 136



130, 157, 146



124, 157, 157

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



130, 157, 146



147, 150, 171



172, 146, 136

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



130, 157, 146



157, 130, 141

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



174, 144, 145



130, 157, 146



161, 146, 165

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



130, 157, 146



134, 153, 171



170, 144, 156



164, 149, 130

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



130, 157, 146



124, 157, 164



170, 144, 156



173, 145, 138

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



130, 157, 146



194, 204, 200



141, 157, 130



96, 102, 100



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



130, 157, 146



161, 204, 187



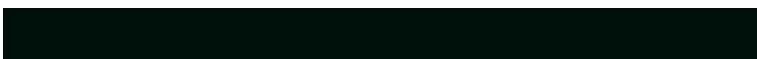
130, 155, 157



71, 79, 76



0, 143, 85



0, 15, 9

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



157, 130, 141



204, 161, 179



157, 132, 130



79, 71, 74



143, 0, 58



15, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 130, 157, 146 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

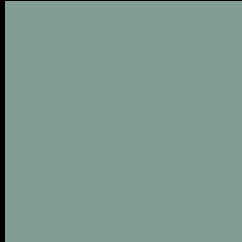
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 130, 157, 146 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

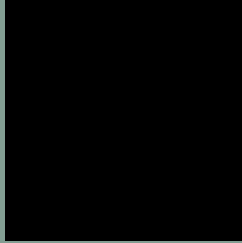
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 130, 157, 146 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 130, 157, 146.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 130, 157, 146.

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy



Original Color
130, 157, 146

Protanopia
155, 150, 142

Deuteranopia
166, 146, 148



Tritanopia
134, 154, 166

Trichromacy



Original Color

130, 157, 146

Protanomaly

146, 153, 143

Deuteranomaly

153, 150, 147

Tritanomaly

133, 155, 159

Monochromacy



Original Color

130, 157, 146

Achromatopsia

148, 148, 148

Achromatomaly

141, 151, 147

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 130, 157, 146 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(130, 157, 146)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(130, 157, 146)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(130, 157, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(130, 157, 146) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 130, 157, 146 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(130, 157, 146) }
```

If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(130, 157, 146) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(130, 157, 146)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(130, 157, 146); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(130, 157, 146);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(130, 157,  
146) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 130, 157, 146 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(130, 157, 146) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(130,  
157, 146) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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